# BRAZIL.

Arrival of the First Ship of the New American Line.

THE EMPEROR RECEIVED ON BOARD

Grand Festivities and Congratulatory Speeches.

DOM PEDRO EXPRESSES SATISFACTION.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, June 3, 1878. Probably no event has recently so stirred the Em new American line, the City of Rio de Janeiro. It can hardly be comprehended in New York the enthusiasm which pervaded the population of the capital when the steamship arrived early on the morning of the in the midst of various vessels, not one of them, however, flying the American flag. When the cannot boomed forth announcing the arrival the water was covered, as if by magic, with small craft, which made rapid progress toward our iron sides-customs' officials, health officers, ship agents, "bumboat" guerillas of the bay, and all the host of jabbering humanity which one meets with every-where in the tropics were included. But the brightest side of the picture on our arrival esque city-pulleed like Rome, op many hills-to pay their congratulations on the tangible proof of the fact that at last the two Americas were in true commercial relation-a thing desired so long and ardently by both

The day after the arrival of the vessel the newspapers were full of descriptions of the ship, résumés of the contract between the Brazilian government and the Messrs. Roach, of New York. A list of the passengers was published, with rhetorical flourishes as to their purposes, titles and merits of distinction; the officers and managers of the line were covered with julsome eulogies, and, in fine, each jour-sal, with one or two petty and insignificant ptions, vied with each other to make the arrival an event in the commercial history of the Empire and the port. The Jornal do Commercio declared the next day that the advent or the steamer was a fact for public rejoining (um facto pera regorijo publico) and was a great step toward the material progress of Brazil. O Cruzeiro, an important liberal newspaper, lowed in the same strain, saying that the arrival was hailed with all the cuthusiasm which such an event would naturally awaken. After viewing the commercial advantages, the newspaper followed up its reflections on the social development of Brazilian life by this easier communication with the North Americans and ended with this eloquent passage:-"The vestiges of the colonial times have completely disappeared or hidden themselves in the United States. Human rights are not only loudly proclaimed from generation to generation without obstacle or opposion; they have entered into the deminion of common sense—into the popular conscience making an integral part of the customs of the population. We ardently hope that the new facility of communication may bring with it a more intimate knowledge of this great people and that our South American youth may learn from them the most suitable lessons of civiliza-

learn from them the most suitable lessons of civilization."

GALA DATS.

It was not unreasonable to expect after these warm notices of the press that the stramship was more than ever an object of lively currouity, and the day after her arrivalshe was visited by at least five thousand persons, most of them connected with the highest circles of Brazilian society, the ladies not seeming to be behind the gentlemen in their currouity to see the marvel of American marine architecture, with its saloons like partors, its choice poissined woods, anning mirrors, rich carpets and luxurious staterooms, which have truly carned for our well appointed atcamers the appellation of floating prisces. There were several foreign steamships at anchor in the harbor and their commanders pain visits to Captain Weil; the vessels were draped in binating in our honor, and to a stranger it would appear as if the city was en fitte for some groat national event. The steamer's arrival was the topic in all men's mouths, and it a passenger of an officer of the famed stip was chocutered in a cale or on the street he was introduced as distinguished. Yet in must not be supposed that this invasion of Brazil by the Americuts was met with equanimity by the English and others representing their interests. As an evidence of this your correspondent was fortunate enough to obtain a copy of a circular—a lampoon, in fact—whench was only intended for private circulation and issued the very day of the steamer's strival. As it contains matter of interest to all Americans, and has neside a touch of numor in it, and Americans, and has beside a touch of numor in it, and a grain of truth, I copy is:

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

RIO JANEIRO, May 24, 1878.
TO YER RECENTLY ARRIVED AMERICAN "APPRESENT.

To TRE RECENTLY ARRIVED ANENGAM, May 24, 1878.
To TRE RECENTLY ARRIVED ANENGAM, "ESPERMENTAITVES;"—
It may not be generally known that Brasil exports to
the United States exports in return only \$4,000,000, the
fifterency (\$45,000,000), only got of produce, while
the british manulacturers, who send out their second rate and
inferior products to the deluded Brasilian binater. It is
evident to the most ordinary American observer that this
is not set shound be. The Brasilian is threating to buy
the products of the 1 index States. The visit of the lanperer, in 1876, had this object specially in view, and representative American brouges and manufacturers coming to
Brasil should not fail to call on this Majesty as soon as posible after they have "actived themselves." In order
to another they have "actived themselves." In order
to another they have matched themselves. To order
to another they have matched themselves. To order
to another they have matched themselves are only for
any their manufacturing or productive interests of America,
ind whatever the hour or however great the public
exigency, the Majesty will always accord an interview without selex. The imperor rarely gives orders for more than
\$199,000 works of anything at the first Sharview, but if the
matter is advortly presented he may request the Maister of
Agriculture to dapticate too order. any "representative"
not prevised with the casual letters of introduction to the
Empired by calling on the American Committee to the
Empired by calling on the American Committee to the
Empired by calling on the American Committee of luggage, cases of sampes, &c. have only to mention that
they are "representatives" bringing large quantities of luggage
(baggage, cases of sampes, &c. have only to mention that
they are "representatives" of the Cabinet, mobility. &c., can as
supplied by calling on the American Committee supplied by calling
the Empire of the Cabinet, mobility. &c., can as
supplied by calling on the Mobility and thought he com"representatives" bringi

strongest hood is to arge the following points:

1. That we make the overt and cheapest article in the world.

2. That menation in the world can compete with us.

3. That attention to foreign markets was not accessary heretofers, as we consumed overgitting we made; now we make more than we want, hence this first appearance on the foreign stage.

4. That the strongest evidence of the above statement is the fact that we are sending our goods to Canada, New Zenismo, China, Japan, Australia, &c.; and, as a clincher, b. That we are sending our goods to Canada, New Zenismo, China, Japan, Australia, &c.; and, as a clincher, b. That we are sending our goods to Canada, New Zenismo, China, Japan, Australia, &c.; and, as a clincher, so the foreign the send of the control of their money bags and recklessly turn over unteid militons to the "representative." Agricu towal implements, particularly ploughs, are in catravagant orman important products of the send of the control of the

system of Brail, no that we may sell the olant to faces invaled capitalists, who owe have more than £20,000,000 invaled capitalists, and no what we more than £20,000,000 invaled capitalists. The committee feel it their cuty to warn the "epitenetialize" against those persons who will attempt to discounce he cell forts by representing that Brail is not the El Borado that it has been painted.

These croasers are disappointed individuals who have speat years in the country without succeeding in accumulating the colorad fortunes that are to be made here. They have yielded to the one-vating effects of the climate suct he unsound business methods of this part of the world, which they have not had sufficient energy to chance, and they are now evidently afraid of the vigorius competition and invincible determination of their younger comparties. They will, doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent that the whole foreign trade of Brazil doubtless, represent the invited by the face of Brazil and the support, knows that the United States home should by right have a trade of Brazil and the energy advantageously on projects for an express cohputs; "Animan scepting and party cars," an "emiscration between," a great American note; "winned terms and Brazilian goin mining companies," "diamond companies," "animanies of more extended information read the Exporter, Boyforts Review, extended information read the Exporter, Boyforts Review,

British and American Mait, O Novo Mundo, Revieta Industrial and Polygiot - Brazilian Times.

By the committee MULBERRY SELLERS. GEO. F. T. RAIN. COUNT JOANNES HAMPATMAN.

By the committee.

GEO. F. T. RAIN.

COUNT JOANNES HAMPATMAN.

RECEPTION OF THE EMPERON.

On the moralog of the 30th inst. the superintendent of the line, Colonel Williard P. Tissed, and a friend, visited the Emperor at the palace. St. Christovac, and were very warmly received by His Majesty, who expressed, in the most trank and cordial way, his satisfaction at the inauguration of the use American line and his desire to visit the steamer at the carliest moment. Hor Majesty the Empress wished to accompany her august nusband on this occasion, and it was also the desire of the Ministers of the Empire and the officers of the court to be present at the official reception and inspection. This aftair was arranged to take place on Monday moraing, June 3.

The day was beautiful and not a cloud facked the sky. There was a good air stirring, loo, sweeping around the sugarious mountain, and pleasant jurfs coming down upon us spice-laden from the great tills of Corcevatal. From our ship's duck, now clean swept an a parlor floor, we could see from where we were stationed in the rest of Euradas Island, the picture-que valley beyond Rio Janeiro and the uprising his which led to tiljue. At ten o'clock the bey was covered with 'small native craft of every description, many of them bringing to our vessel distinguished guests who were to assist at the reception of His Majesty Dom Peuro II. and his court. Among those who early arrived were Hon. H. W. Hilliard, the American Minister; Mr. E. P. Wilson, of Wilson, Sons & Go.; Robert Cutts Snannon, the representative of the Hotanical Garden Railway Company; Captain Mayo, of the United States steamer Harlford, and a number of other distinguished will-tary, civil and mayal officials.

With a punctionity the Empress, the Frime Minister, Minister of Marins, the Grand Chamberlinia, and by other high officers of the Empire. Received at the gangway by Captain Mer. Colonel Tased and others, His Majesty immediately commenced his inspection of the ship, while the Empress und the ladder of the co

the American Minister, Captain Weir arose and made a lew well chosen remarks of weicome.

He said:—Your Majesty, the greatest honor of my lite is the privilege which is to-day accorded me in welcoming Your stajesty on board of the pioneer ship of the United States and Brazil Mail Steamship line, which I do en behalf of Mesars. John Roach & Son, of New York. We feel most highly honored by the presence of Your Majesty and the Ministers of the Empire and so many of the distinguished clitzens of the capital who flatter us by their presence. To all I grateinly extend a hearty welcome and to Your Majesty I wish every prespective and haspiness.

To this sensible and hearty welcome the Emperor responded in a few complimentary words of thanks, expressing his pleasure at the arrival of the City of Rio de Janeiro and his acceptance and approval of the manner in which the contract between the gevernment and Mesars. Roach had been carried out.

Minister Hilliard them arose and addressing His Majesty said:—As the representative of the United States I have the honor to welcome Your Majestyjand the Empires so board of this steamship, which thars the name of the capital of the Empire—the City of Rio de Janeiro. Its arrival constitutes an epoch in the commercial relations of Brazil and the United States, and is, I hope, the harbinger of true prosperity as well as of more intimate intercourse between the two countries. We shall develop the material interests and the clements of true civilization on this continent. Loog may Your Majesty live to reign ever this Empire, and engine you the light of the United States and drazil float from the masts of our ships in friendly juris.

To these sentimps to His Excellency President of the

reign over this Empire, and long may the flags of the United States and Statis float from the masts of our ships in Irleady luris.

To these sentiments His Excellency President of the Council. Shimbd responsed in a very folicitous manner, expressing his hope that the establishment of the new line to a stemer's would facilitate the exchanges of the products of Brazil for the manufactures of the United States and would prove the forenance of other undertakings, for which the people of Nerth America were famous. He left a deep uebt of gratitude, he said, for the coursal manner in which the Emporer of Brazil had been received in the United States, and it was with fervent prayers as folicid with the worthy and distinguished representative, the American Minister, in wishing that the friendly relations between the two instons should be of long duration.

The speechmaking was concluded by Colonei W. P. Tisde, who in a most graceful manner thanked their Majesties for their presence on board of the steematip, and eloquentry furshed by saying:—On behalf of Messra, Kouch & Son I again thank Your Majesties and the thusurous statesmen of Brazil, who, in the grand march of progress, have consummated the manuguration of a line of steamers which will develop the resources of both countries. I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the pusic officers of this country. I came among them a stranger, without lurither recommendation than the desire to promote a great work, and was met promptly with a generous public spirit, which to-day fluds expression in the realization of this great enterprise.

The royal party remained for four bours on board of

great enterprise.

The royal party remained for four hours on board of the steamship, and seemed to take the invellent interest in everything relating to the new sine, and, in lact, everything American.

Your correspondent had the Roberto a prolonged conversation with the Emperor, in the course of which His Majesty expressed his satisfaction with the way is which the course that the deep carried out, and especially resterated frequently his pleasant soughnirs of his visit to New York. The Empress alterward also very gracularly expressed her pienaure souvenire of his visit to New York. The Empress afterward also very gracipusly expressed her pleasure upon the reopening of commercial relations so suspi-ciously between the two Americas and extended as in-vitation to your correspondent to visit the imperial palice. Altogether the reception on board was one of the most brilliant that ever took place in the harbor of Rio.

## RAPID TRANSIT.

A NOVEL SUIT AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN PLEVATED BAILWAY COMPANY.

A new cause of complaint against rapid transit has taken torm in a suit commenced in the Superior Court yesterday by Mr. Stephen B Brague, as attorney on behalf of Isaac N. Blauvelt, against the Metropolitan Elevated Rankway Company. The complaint in the case is very brief, stating simply that the Sixth avenue in this city is a public street; that the plaintiff is now and has for a long time been in the quiet and peaceable use and eccupation of the premises No. 274 Sixth avenue; that the desendant is a corporation organized u neer the aws or the Stale of New York, and has erected certain from pillers, on which has ocen placed beams and rails, whereon are run focumentives and cars in front of the premises occupied by plannif, thereby making a loud, rembing, unusual and unnecessary souse; that by reason thereon the plaintiff was disturbed during ten days in the quiet and peaceable possession, use and occupation of his premises, and that for these amages, caused him thereby he demands judgment against the company for \$50. Upon inquiry being made as to the special grievances on which this action was founded not the prospect of maintaining it, it was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that the noise has bereft the plaintiff of all sound sicep; that he is unable to get pure ventilation, as, if his windows are left open for that purpose, the smoke and retem are blown in, and his property is in danger of fare by sparks from the focumentors. To sustain the action on those grounds reference was made to a suit in the city of Washing ton, where an injunction was put upon the midnight how is of Pernando Wood's house cog; to a case in Philadelphia where a citizen had caused the oning of bells had been jo itensify forunder. On the authority of these cases the plaintiff counsel expects to compet the company to at least keep its aparks, smoke and ateam within bounds, and to deaden the sequence to compet the company to at least keep its aparks, smoke and ateam within bounds, and to deaden the sequence of the first search and the sequence of the sequence of the sequence of the subject of the sequence of the subject of the sequence of the subject of the subject of the sequence of the sequence of the subject of the subject of the subjec Elevated Ranway Company. The complaint in the case is very brief, stating simply that the Sixth

BAPID TRANSIT NOTES.

Plans for the erection of new buildings in the an nexed districts of the Twenty-third and fwenty-fourth wards have been submitted in large numbers fourth wards have been submitted in large numbers to the Department of Public Buildings since rapid transis has become an assured fact. On the 20th inst. piane for the erection of fity-eight houses on Idias and Idia streets, near Willis avence, were reserved. These houses are to be 18 feet 9 inches by 40 feet, basement and two stories, with brick front, and are intended to accommodate one family each.

The New York Rievated Railroad Company have renewed their application to the Department of Public Parks to be permitted to extend their lines and erect stations on the southern portion of the flattery. Before deciding on this question the Commissioners have asked the corporation Counsel for his opinion as to whether the Department has regalight to allow the construction of a railroad over the hattery grounds or the erection of stations thereon.

The work is progressing rapidly and satisfactority on the Kast Side Elevated Railroad. The platform at the Hanover equare statics has been put together and the stairs are to be erected within a week. At Follon street and Franklin square the trusses for the depositions slong the line of Chattham street is being grad forward and the superstructure is to be erected as soon as the iron can be placed on the ground.

On the Metropolitan road a platform has been built along the cast ride of the roadway at New Church areas iron the lower terminus to Leberty street. This is intended for the use of the employers.

The additions irolling attack required for the road will be received in a short time. to the Department of Public Buildings since rapid

EDISON AND HUGHES.

THE AMERICAN INVENTOR'S LETTER IN REPLY TO THE CABLEGRAM OF THE LATTER AND W. H. PREECE -INTERESTING CITATIONS. To the following cable message to the New York

ac way whatever a coadjuter of Hughes.

W. H. PRECCE.

I emphatically indorse every word of the above mea
D. K. HUGHES.

LONDON, June 23, 1878.
TO THE EDITON OF THE HESALD:

In reply to the above card of Mesers. Proceed and
In reply to the above card of Mesers. Proceed and
languages regarding the piracy by the latter of my carbon telephone, published yesterday in a city journal,
allow use to relute their statements by their own
words and by extracts from the English scientific
papers. I quote from their card:

Hendre has not brought my any thermonile.

papers. I quote from their eard:—
Hughes has not brought out apy thermopile.
W.H. PREECE.
I emphatically inderse every word of the shove message.
D.E. Hughles's telephone, microshune and thermopile.
Professor D.E. Hughles's telephone, microshune and thermopile.
\* a discovery not made till after Freiessor tughes' paper was read before the Rayal reciets, points out another field of usefulness for this instrument. We all know what 'xcellent service the thermopile has done in the hands of Professor Tyndail and other investigators of heat, but we think we may sately describe another kind of thermopile as sensitive and tar less compilicated, less difficult to construct and less expensive than that compounded to zinc and antimony in the usual basino. Instead of the glass tube as described, Professor linguies was experimenting with a quill, and found that the instrument was exceedingly sensitive to heat. On the approach of a warm hand the galvanometer needle swings in the other.

ANOTHER QUOTATION.

hand the galvanometer acceles seings violently in one direction; on cooling the tube it swings in the other.

Another quote from an article on the telephone and phonograph from the Washington (D. C.) After, April 19, 1578;—

My carbon telephone may be used as a heat measure (thermopile); it will detect the fifty thousandth part of a degree Pahrenheit, &c.

This paper was mailed to Mr. Precee April 20, 1878, and I prove that he received it by quoting from the same article the following;—

The phonograph will preserve the exact pronunciation. The president of the Philological society means to travel with it amongst all the North American tribets.

I quote from a lecture delivered by Mr. Precee before the Society of Arts, May 10, 1878, and published in their journal, page 537;—

The phonograph will preserve the exact pronunciation. The president of the Philological society means to travel with it amongst all the North American tribes.

PROFESSOR LANGEN'S STATEMENT.

To set at rest the class of Hugues on this subject I quote from a letter recoved by me a short time since from Professor Langley, the eminent astronomer:—

Allegnany Orsenwatory, June 4, 1878.

To response to your inquiry, I may state that to the best

from Protesser Langley, the eminent astronomer:

ALEXEMANY OBSERVATORY, June 4, 1878.

In response to your inquiry, I may state that to the best of my recollection, in October, 1877, at your incoratory in Menio Park, on my telling you that an instrument more sensitive to radiant heat than the Dismuth-antimony inear pile was desired by me for certain resparches is the spectrum, you suggested the use of carbon, of which you were showing Professor Barker and myself specimens. As well as I remember, the idea you gave me was that the common small thermorphic was capable of developing little energy. The variation of resistance of the careon unser the influence of pressure or traction from a small heated adjacent bedy might be made to control the energy of a battery of any size, and thus multipy the sensitiveness of the pile aimost without limit.

Mr. Preece in his card says:-

Hognes in his original paper of May 8, 1878, after numming up the inbors of others, says:—

lt will be soen, however, that in the experiments made by mysolf the disphragm has been altogether discarded, resting as it does upon the changes produced by moscular action, and that the variation in the strengths of the current flowing is produced simply and selely by the direct effect of the senerous viorations:—

i quote from the Journal of the Telegraph, April 16, 1878 (of which paper Mr. Preced is a subscriber), an article taken from the proof sheets of Mr. Precedit's book on the "Felephone and Phonograph," which reads as ioliows:—

From this book, which is now published, I quote from page 226:—

I (Edison) discovered that my principle, unlike all other accustical devices for the transmission of speech, did not require an vibration of the disphragm. That, in fact, sound waves could be transformed into electrical pulsations without the movement of an intervening mechanism.

ADDITIONAL CITATIONS.

This statement by myself for publication in Mr.
Prescott's book was written over four months ago. I quote from a letter from Presco to inyaeif, dated London, May 23, 1878:—.

Hughes' duings border very closely upon yours, and it is difficult to distinguish between what you have done and what he has done.

Carbon is used in preference to any other material.

It is quite evident that these effects are due to a difference of pressure at the different points of contact.

I quote from the Journal of the Telegraph, April 16

By constant experimenting Mr. Eclson at length made the discovery that when properly prepared carbon possessed the remarkable property of countries it sessiance with pressure, and that the isalos of these changes, moreover, correspond exactly with the pressure.

The same discovery was published in the Scientific American of July 17, 1877; Journal of the Telegraph, Juty 15, 1877; Harper's Magazine, December, 1877, and many other papers, both in this and other countries. I quote an extract from a letter addressed to Sir Henry Thompson, the connect surgeon, a copy of which was kindly sent to me by the writer:—

HOTEL CHATHAN, PARIS, June 7, 1878, meeting of the British Association as Pymouth sate tempor a method of magnifying sound in an electric telephone. meeting a method of magnifying secon invented by helico phone was described as having been invented by helico which wardentied in principle, and in some details wit that brought forward by linghas. WILLIAM THOMSON.

Finally Mr. Preece had ample knowledge, through my correspondence with him, of all I had been doing since he left America, and had my telephones in his possession at least a month before the alleged discovery by Hughes, and it is almost impossible to attribute his faiture to deiend me (as he was bound to do) against the piracy of Hughes to his not understanding so simple an instrument and the principle involved therein.

KATHER POSITIVE PROOF.

Mr. Preecessiys in his card of yesterday:—

I am in no way whatever a coadjutor of flughes.

I quote from Hughes' original paper announcing his alleged discovery:—

I quote from Hughes' original paper announcing his silleged discovery:—

My warmest chanks are due to Mr. W. H. Procee, electrician of the Post Office, for his appreciation of the importance of the facts have stated, and for his kind counsel and sid in the preparation of this paper.

In closing this article allow me to mention that Mr. Hughes has addressed a communication to the French A: A select of Sciences, in which he adds to his pirated telephone the induction to il which I have always used in combination increwith, and which alone makes it a practical instrument, thinking, perhaps, that under cover of a foreign language, and before a society whose proceedings are not generally known in this country, that he would gain for himself the credit of this combination. He makes no mention of this all important factor in England, where it would be at once known, and in which country it has been patented nearly a year. Yours truly.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

## . THE PHONOGRAPH.

HOW IT AMUSED AND DELIGHTED THE PUPILS OF THE CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART. The young lady scholars of the Convent of the Sacred Heart were treated yesterday to a highly interesting exhibition of the wonderful photograph The occasion was the last day of the term, and Pro lessor Edison, responding to the request of the lady directors of the convent, sent from Menio Park one of his best imporatory machines, with his assistant, Mr. Charles Batchelor, to work and explain the same. The exhibition took place in the large hall of the convent in the presence of the Sisters, severat clergymen and all the pupits, the latter number ing about one hundred and twenty. The young ladies were dressed in white and presented a very attractive appearance. They all seemed much delighted at the many songs, recitations and general conversation of the strange invention.

The exhibition began at haif-past ten o'clock by Mr. Batchelor saying to the phonograph, "Mr. Edi-

Mr. Batchelor saying to the phonograph, "Mr. Edison's phonograph presents its compliments to the pupits of the Convent of the Sacred Heart and bids them a very good morning." Then ne turned the cylinder and in a clear, distinct voice came out the saintation. The pupits were all attention. None of them had ever below seen the phonograph and their actorishment was great.

Mr. Batchelor next made the phonograph recite the story of Mary and her little lamb, a performance that caused the scholars much amusement. Next came from the cylinder the amuonnement that the phonograph had a very bad colu, it was said apologically to explain the cause of Mr. Batchelor's coughing into the disphragm. The next work of the Instrument was the narration of the legend of the anaginty little grid down whose forehead there hung a diminuity ringlet. It came in a clear, soft tone:

There was a little lift, and she had a little curt. Which hung right down on he forchead, And when she was bad she was horrid.

The young fadres laughed and clapped their hands, and the lasters and cleary as her in the

The young ladies laughed and clapped their hands, and the Sisters and diergymen heartily joined in the expression of approval.
"I will now try and sing a song," said Mr. Batchelor, "I will now try and sing a song," said Mr. Batchelor, clearing his threat, "but you must excess me if the notes occasionally get a little inited. I am not much of a singer." Then in a atrong voice he sang tate the phonograph the ballad of "Home, Sweet Home." The instrument faithfully reproduced every quaver of the voice. The next was the lymn "There is a nappy land, far, far away." The phonograph stewed no evidence of being trent. It emitted the instrument of the instrument of the machine whisting.

Mr. Batchelor then explained at some length the philosophy of the machine, after which he snowed

the power of the phonograph in reproducing whistling. Placing his mouth near the disphragm he
whistled several airs Their reproduction was marvellously exact. Then he carried on an amusing dislogue
between two fictitious individuals named John and
Benjamin, the latter being affected with a stammering
voice. "Mary had a little lamb" was again given,
Mr. Batchefor laughingly explaining that that was
the standard melody of Mesile Park. Next he
turned the cylinder backward and the talle of the
little lamb was brought out in an unrecognizable form.
The barking of a deg and the mewing of a cat were
then accurately reproduced. Mr. Batchelor was next
taken with a fit of laughter and in dur time the
phonograph convenied the audience with a preforged
'Ha, ha, ha he, ho, ho, do do, dear!"

a. "Now, Mr. Phonograph." said Mr. Batchelor, "you
have sung for us and laughed for us; now, suppose
you cry for us," and in a moment the strangs apparatus was cryon as though it had a heart to break.

Among the experiments tried was the reproduction
of three different klads of sound on the same sheet of
the one of the strange of say, brought all
three out distinctly, so that the hearer might follow
any one to the exclusion of the others.

The exhibition closed by the phonograph bidding
the audience goodby, in true Chesterfieldian style,
At the conclusion of the others.

The exhibition closed by the phonograph bidding
the audience goodby, in true Chesterfieldian style,
At the conclusion of the others.

Batchelor teck the machine
apart and explained at length its mechanism to the
Sisters and clergymen, was expressed themselves
highly pleased with the entertainment.

THE CAMDEN MURDER TRIAL.

CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY FOR BOTH SIDES -A LADY SWEARS HUNTER WAS ON THE PERRY ON THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1578. Speculation was rife this morning at the Camden Court House in reference to the character of the testi-mony likely to be adduced and its bearing on the case. with their reputtal evidence, but Mr. Robeson, for the defence, placed on the stand
Mrs. Sarah E. Locke. She testified that
she got upon a Tenth street car on the evening of January 23, between the bours of hall-past seven and eight o'clock, between Parrish and Brown streets; hat she saw Mr. Hunter on the front platform; that she got out at Federal street at the same time with Hunter; that she was seeking for a gentleman in that neighborhood, and as she had not the proper address she rang at the door of Mr. Hunter and in an swer he came to the door; that he gave her the proper address and number, mentioning incidentally his own number and name; she had besitated to come forward and testify, but finally a sense of duty competled her to come.

REBUTTAL TESTIMONY, Mr. Jenkins called Thomas W. Mooney to prove that by taking a cab at the foot of Market atreet the pris-oner could reach Tenth and Oxford streets in ample time to make his appearante in a car and most recognition. He had made an experimental trip from the toot of Market street to Tenth and Oxford streets, going in a cab to that point, and telling the driver to go as quickly as possible; from Tenth and Oxford streets he took a car and rede to Wharton street; the time occupied was accurately noted, and it took fitteen minutes to go to Tenth and Oxford streets and forty-five minutes to go from the foot of Market street

forty-five minutes to go for Tenth and Oxford streets and forty-five minutes to go from the foot of Market street to Hunter's residence. Officer Charles Hart, who accompanied him, testified is corroboration.

Maver Ayer, of Camden, testified that he had, on his own responsibility, made the ferrytost trip list evening, and, atanding where Mr. Moore said he had stood, loued no difficulty in recognizing, by thoir features, persons standing by the chain. In answer to Mr. Robeson, he said that, is the case of a man with whom he had no acquaintance, but had seen under such circumstances, he would have no nestation about coming into court, in an important case, and swearing to the identity of the man by his ientures and general spearance.

Frank Armstrong was recalled and testified that on the night of the murder he had found a cab at the foot of Market street, and had used it to go to Camden. Mrs. Locke was recalled and questioned snew as to the platform on which Hunter had stood on the car. In her circuit platform, but on being recalled she stated in positive terms that she had said no such thing.

"If you did say so, it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't it?" Mr. Robeson urged, instantially.

"If that as true as anything you have said?" demanded the District Atterney.

"Yes."

"If you did say so, it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't it?" appealed Mr. Scevel is a patient tone.

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"If didn't say so, it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't it?"

"If didn't say so, it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't it?"

"If didn't say so; I couldn't have got on the plat-

wasn't it?
"I didn't say so; I couldn't have got on the plat-form where the driver was."
"If you did say so it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't

"If you did say so it was a slip of the tongue, wasn't it?"

"Its "It must have been."

"Its." t this ail a slip of the tongue?" the District Attorney inquired, the only reply to which was a toss of the head and a withering glance.

HUNTHR SEEN ON THE FERRY.

Mrs. Annie Auvache, a nearly drossed lady, screening her ince behind a vol, was sed by the District Attoracy to the witness stand. She stood looking having the Hunter. At the request of the District Attoracy to the witness stand. She stood looking having the defendant stood up and directly faced the lady. Celonic Second stood erect on the other side of the table, closely watching Hunter. The sudience were simost breathiess, not knowing what was committed the some will be long remembered by every spectator.

"Mr. Hunter," said the District Attorney, "when "Mr. Hunter," said the District Attorney, "when

you and Mr. Armstrong got on to the terryboat to-gether on Wednesday evening, January 23, did you see this may?"

gether on Wednesday evening, January 23, 41d you see this may?"

"Mr. Armstreng and I did not come on to the ferry-boat together that evening,"

"Dod you see her when you got into a street car together that evening, in Cannebi?"

"We did not got into a street car together."

"Asswer the question," said Mr. Scovel.

"I did not come to Cainden at all that night."

The witness was then sworn and took the stand.

"That's HE."

She testified that on the vening in question she saw two men come upon the lerry boat just sheed of her, one of whom wore a soft hat, and had a white handkerchief tied about the lower part of his lace. They were arms in arm, agd another man followed thom.

"Do you see the man here who had the handkerchief or?"

"Yes, sir: he sits over there," polating to Manter.

were arm in arm, ago another man followed them.

"Do you see the man here who had the handkerchief on?"

"Yes, sir; he sits over thore," pointing to Hunter.

"Are you sure that is the man?"

"To at's him."

Mr. Robeson attended to this witness on cross-examination anagave her no rest. His questions were
rapid find pointed, but he was met at an pointe with
promptitude, and at times with a little spiciness inat
turned the laugh on the ex-Secretary. She fix d
the dated the ferryboat trip by an entry in her
diary, but as this was the first entry in the cook the
counseller took some exceptions to use genuineness,
and fired such a storm of questions as had hot been
peard in any previous pertion of the trial. The crossexamination lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour,
but with the exception of the question of this note
being the first entry, Mr. Robeson made no perceptible impression.

The Assistant Prosecutor, in redirect examination, brought out the fact that the entry in the diary
merely roterred to the visit to the city and the purchases are made, and made no allusion to the two
men.

As his request the witness read the entry sloud, and

chases she made, and made no allusion to the two men.

At his request the witness read the entry aloud, and after she not fluished said:

"Do you want to beer any more?"

"No, I don't care to hear any more."

As she was fluish jeaving the stand Mr. Robeson asked her it she hid ever been married more than once. One hesitated, and he asked her't she had no right to sak such a question.

After some testimony covering the efforts the Sheriff and his officials had made in enquevoring to secure the evidence of Feter Keps, the mechanic, whom Mr. Hunter stated he had visited on the night of the murder, both sides closed their case.

#### VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION. HARRISHUNG, Pa., June 28, 1878.

John W. Hess, one of the victims of the Chesapeake Nail Mill boiler explosion, died this morning of his injuries. John Hetrick, anuther victim, died at

## CASSINA'S DIFFICULTIES.

The case of Nicholas Cassina (the report of whose errest on a charge made by Patrick Collins of abduct ing his daughter Emma has already been published in the HERALD) came before the Superior Court yester day. Judge Sedgwick, it seems, granted an order of arrest in a civil suit for \$20,000 damages growing out of the same trouble. The defendant's counsel after-ward stated that they knew nothing about the civil rut. The examination on the crimical charge will take place next Wednesday.

#### SEASIDE SANITARIUM. Mr. Henry King acknowledges the receipt of the

following contributions in aid of the Seastee Sanita-

age, or No. 217 Marion street, Brooklyn, was drowned yesterday morning in a pond at the corner of Ution and Atlantic avenues. The body was recovered.

D. OWNED	
*B."	
Miss P. L. West	****
Mind P. Went	
Through Mr. Bergh-	
H. J. Burdell	****
Jacob and Gerard	
William A. Drown	
August Roos	
E. C. Stedman	
John F. Farrish	
Perry, Wendall, Fay & Co	
Notmen Aming	

DROWNED. Albert D. Jones, a colored boy, fourteen years of

Another Phase of the Interminable Vanderbilt Will Contest.

EX-MAYOR HALL'S TESTIMONY.

His Recollections of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's Early Indiscretions.

Nearly the whole forencen in the Vanderbilt will one, yesterday, was occupied by the examination of Dr. Weir on the nature and effects of cystitis, onlarged prestrate glands and similarly interesting sub-jects, which had the pleasant effect of thinning out the audience and improving the atmosphere of the court room. His testimony was the subject of a sharp draw out that these diseases of the Commodore need deavored to bring out the reverse condition of things. MR. OAKET HALL AS WITNESS.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall was the next witness called by

A. About filly years.
Q. Did you know Commodere Vanderbilt in lifetime? A. Yes, sir, I knew him, but not very well.
Q. How long had you knewn him? A. I saw him, to speak with him, three times in my life.

Q. Was one of these occasions when a statue in honor of Commodore Vanderbilt was crected in St. John's square? A. No, sir. A great bronze bas-relief was put on top of the freight depot in St. John's square, and there was also a life figure of the Comodere and a variety of charming artistic figures. It was not a statue.

Mr. Lord said that he desired to show, in the line of the testimony as to the Commodoro's inordinate selfsteem, that ostensibly this bronze statue, or monster of the Commodore, was put up by the admirers of the Commodore, Mr. Hall setting as orator on the occasion, while, as a matter of fact, the entire expense of about \$100,000 came out of the Commodore's own pocket. WHAT MAKES A MAN CRAZY?

The Surrogate thought it was doubtful whether this would prove the Commodore to have been mad. "It is very likely," he dryly added, "that certain counsel appear only in this case to be puffed up in the newspapers, but, even if this were so, I should besitate before pronouncing them crazy on that account,"

Mr. Lord (locularly)-Your Honor refers to Mr. Clinton. (Laughter.)
Mr. Clinton—I believe Mr. Lord pays several of the

lersey papers for baving his remarks inserted as leading editorials. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lord, after this exchange of witticism sumed the examination.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the Commodore on the subject of the celebration? A. No,

Q. Do you know how much the expense was? A. Q. Were you the orator on that occasion? A. I was

called the crator on the programme, but whether I was one it is not for me to say. (Laughter.) I made an address as the Mayor of the city.

Q. Who called upon you to make it? A. A com-

an address as the Mayor of the city.

Q. Who called upon you to make it? A. A committee, of whom Capisin Albert Degroot was one. He acted as chairman; of the others I bave no recollection, except, perhaps, some of their faces.

ADDIT "PREE LUNCERS."

Q. Mr. Hall, as you know nothing about the question of expense, you may state whether there was a "free lauch" connected with the celebration? As (dryly)—If there was I was not honored with an invitation. (Laughter.)

With this Mr. Hall rose from the chair to leave the witness stand, when Mr. Lord returned, humorously, "Well, perhaps they thought as Mayor you were already well enough provided for."

"As to tust," Mr. Hall replied with his imperturbable expression of selemnity, "I would say that I generally not only paid for my own lunch but also for other people"."

At this there was another outburst of laughter, and Mr. Hall, with his hat in his hand, was about to step off, wren Mr. Chiches recailed Mr. Lord's witness oy saying. "One minute, Mr. Hall." The witness again took his seat.

THE CROSS-KXANINATION.

Q. In 1854, while you were Assistant District Attorney, Mr. Hall, all you not receive notice of a writ of haboas corpus in reference to Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, Mr. Lord objected, but the query was allowed.

A (cogistius)—I do not remember the time, but while I was connected with the District Attorney's office I remember that notice was received at the Office tust such a writ had been issued.

Q. Do you know whether Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was brought from Bloemingdale Asylum on that notice?

This question was excluded, and so were a number of others, Mr. Lord struggling hard against the se-

This question was excluded, and so were a number of ethers, Mr. Lord struggling hard against the actission of the testimony of Mr. Hall elicited by Mr. Cinton.

Q. You may state if you saw the Commodore about the matter and where? A is aw nim on the evoluge of the day on which the notice of the nakes corpus was received at the District Attorney's office.

Q: Who was with you on that occasion? A. Horace F. Cisrk, the Commodore's gondalian's ine desired mate to go with him to the Commodore, and I saw him at the then building of the Racket Cind, adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Cinton asked Mr. Hall to state what was said in that interview, but upon Mr. Lord's objection the Surrogate excluded everything not bearing directly on Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, his opisions of Cornelius or his interest in him," the Surrogate declared.

The CRIMIAL CHARGES AGAINST CORNELIUS.

"I do not wish to be understood as giving the date of the interview." Mr. Hall said, carefully; "will I remember is that it was upon the evening of the day on which the habeas corpus notice was received by me. This is now about a quarter of a century ago and I can only give the sadistance of my recollection. The conversation was first between Cisrk and the Commodore, and I was only a history. It was mainly about some charges we have to take action and about the matter of the habeas corpus."

Q. You say about one charges. Were they criminal charges? A. Yes, sir, this was the subject matter.

Q. Do you recollect what the charges we e? A. They were either for obtaining money under take presence by fails token of paper or for lorgery; the comminent to the humand sayion had been taken.

Mr. Charlon asked him for the precise statements of the Commodore, which Mr. Hall said he could not remember, except as to the general impression they made upon this mind, which was that the Commodore to the commodore, which Mr. Hall said he could not remember, except as to the general impression they made upon this mind, which was that the Commodore of the without of t

ment?"
Mr. Hail, ofter containing awhile, replied, "Yes, im-prisonment; it was a question of imprisonment; that came out."

ome out."

Mr. Clinion pressed the witness to give the parison lars of the statements of the Commodore, to which Mr. Lord vigorously objected, and Mr. Heil finally said:

"The only part i can remember is that the Commodore gave him up as a son."

Q. Did he say why? A. The Commodore scouled Clark about his interference in putting Cornelius J. into the limited saylum; it was a matter of contention between them.

Mr. Lord promptly had the last sentence stricken out.

Mr. Hall, between the wranglings of counsel, was allowed to explain that the Commodore desired that nothing should be done to prevent a prosecution of his son on the charges made against him in order to

save him.

Q. Did the Commodore say anything about his having lorged his (the Commodore's) name? A. I cannot
remember that the Commodore said his son had lorged
his hame; all I can say is that the subject in question
was either his obtaining money under fail presences
on his father's name, or that he forged his lather's on his lather's name, or that he forged his lather's name.

Mr. Clinton pressed Mr. Hall still further for the language used by the Commonders, but the Surrogate said Mr. Hall had deliared several times that he could not recollect the language used and that "to pump him any further would be futile."

Q. Did the Commonders say his son had forged his name or used it fraudulently?

There was another wrangle about this, and Mr. Hall finally said:—"I can't say that he said he used his name, but it was the use of the relationship that was talked about."

Mr. Clinton (sitting down)—Well, that's enough, That'h oc. it's clear sow.

The surrogate (caimly)—I'm very glad it is, (Lond (ruplier),
Mr. Lond (ruplically)—it's as clear as mud raviso to impracon his own witness.

Mr. Lord now took ug his witness for his re-direct examination.

Q. When was this interview with the Commo

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED

| recalled to your mind? A it was recalled to my mind several times, when mind several times, who spoke to you about it to remind you of it? A. Nobody: I have related the incident myself.

Another Phase of the Interminable know, when mind several times, when mind seve

know.
Q. Since Cornelius J. Vanderblit testified in this case? A. I don't know.
Q. With whom dut you last talk about the matter?
A. I think with Mr. Norman Gross, a grandson of Commodore Vanderblit, at the Lous Glub; that was since these proceedings were brought; I talked with him about it as recently as two nights ago at the least Club.

since these proceedings were brought; I taked with him about it as recently as two nights ago at the Lotos Club.

Q Indhe say he had been sent by the proponents?

A. No, sir,
Q (enceringly)—He didn't mention that? A. No, sir, it was only a conversation between gentlemen.
Q. Have you taked about it with any other relative of the Vanderbilt lamily? A. Yes, sir, with Elitott Shephard, a son-la-law of the Commodore.
Q. After a lapse of twenty-five years what leads you to remember that you saw the Commodore on the evening of the day on which you received the neglect the writ of babeas corpus? A (significantly)—Because I followed the course of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt; having been iffice a years attached to the District Attorney's office and knowing a great deal about the Vanderbilt people I remembered it; the Commodore's name was in the papers every day; I knew Mr. La Bsu intimately.
Q. Did you tel. Mr. Shephard of Mr. Cross that it was on the same day? A. No, sir, I did not.
"Ah!" Mr. Lord exclaimed, triumphantly, "that'll do. That's ail."
Mr. Hall now stepped off the stand, and on his way out chatted with Mr. Lord, who looked by no means annably at him, and he pleasantly shook hands with Cornelius J.

out chatted with Mr. Lord, who believe the local with Cornelius J.

DR. PRANK R. HAMILTON'S EVIDENCE.

Recess was now taken. After recess Dr. Frank H. Hamilton was called, lie testified that he had been processor of surgery in Believue clospital and author of several surgical works. The substance of his testimony was that the Commodore's diseases must have antedated the will by many years from the symptoms as given, and that they would have the effect of making him irritable, capricious, dogged, and, after his deggedones and irritability was over, castly influenced, hypocuondriacal and low spirited.

Mr. Lord asked Dr. Hamilton to State what, upor the conditions found in the autopsy, must have been the Commodore's mental and physical condition twenty overs oelore his death (at the time of all making the will).

Mr. Comstock argued that such a line of evidence was unprecedented. Were men's wills to be assailed to calling experis after their death to prove that the

Mr. Comstock argued that such a line of evidence was unprocedented. Were mee's wills to be assailed by caling experts after their death to prove that the autops; of their bodies revealed autoness which must have impaired their mind? Was the sanity of finantly of a man to be decided henceforth not by his acts, but by the chronic derangement of his liver? The surrogate said that undue influence might be exercised more easily upon a mind weakened by discase, and by therefore, would allow the question. Owing to the late hour, however, the Court adjourned, before hearing the Doctor's reply, until Friday morating.

### OUT OF THE WINDOW.

A MYSTERY THAT AN ILL USED CHILD AND A DAING WOMAN WHEN TINBARY

About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night Patrolman Cuarles McKenzie, of the Eighth presinct, was approuched on his post by a negro, who told him that a child had been brutully beaten in his house, at No. 196 Thompson street, and requested that the officer interfere in its behalf. The negro said he was William Perkins, and that it was his son Edward, s little boy of six, who had suffered such gruel treat ment. A white woman living with him had been the offender, and she was in a delirious state, which forbaids his attempting to restrain her. Through a cark alley and up to the fourth floor of a miscrable rear tenement the officer want, and there he lound a bested, stupeded woman lying upon a bed and atterly prostrated by drink. In a corner of the room the little boy was crucibling. Dark arripes were across his need and shoulders, and his is ewas a mass of out and bruise. It was with considerable difficulty that the wretched drunkard could be aroused and brought to realize what was going on. She stoully denied having ucaten the child when she got up, and Perkins himself began to waver in his accumations. To obtain turther information the officer left ine party together and west to the first room to secure as a witness one Charles Williams, who lived there. He was away only a couple of minutes, and on his return found Perkins standing there alone and looking vacantly around him. ment. A willie woman living with him had been the

found Perkins standing there alone and looking vacantly around him.

"Where is the woman?" the officer asked.

"Dunno, ash," said the negro coolig. "Guess she hab gone out dat winder."

McKenzie descended to the yard and there found the woman lying upon the ground crushed and mangled in a most unsightly way. She was lifted up and carried to the station house, where she is said to have rambled incoherently by its and starts, ascusing Perkins of threatening her like. He had come with her and the boy to the station house, and he clearly did not like the shape things were taking, for he atole out or the place under the very grus of the police and made off. He was found soon alterward, however, in a sheet in the yard and afforsted, in apite of a violent resistence.

TAKEN TO COURT.

n shes in the yard and affected, in spite of a violent remissence.

TAKEN TO COURT.

He was taken to the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning and charged with throwing the womat out of the window, but he steadardly denied having touched her at all. The body's statement served it exonerate him too. He said the woman, who is not him mobility to head with a stick, and when asked what became of her he said sine got hold of a rope and went out of the window. From this it is interred that the woman in her drunken delirium attempted to escape from the officer's clutches by lowering heraell from the window, and in lumbling with the pulley and dicthreside lost her balance and fell to the ground. Mary Stranguam is the sommer's right name. She is about thirty-five years old, and it now jying at St. Viaconat's nospital in a cristea condition. She has lived several years with Perkius, whe was held in \$500 for trial on a charge of assaulting the officer.

No. 57 WEST TWELPTH STREET, NEW YORK, June 25, 1878. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your issue of to-day there is a mistake in your article on the late Charles Mathews, It states he studied under Nass. From the following, which i copy from 'Recollections of Pugin," you will find it was not so. Having been a pupil of the late E. W. Pugin, I feel it my duty to ask you to oprred this mie take :- "Among Pugin's earliest pupils was Charles Mathews, the distinguished comedian, who, after completing his articles with Pugin, proceeded to Italy for the further prosecution of his studies. There he resided for some years, and on his return Manbews succeeded in obtaining from the Middlesex magistrates the appointment to a district surveyorship under the the appointment to a district surveyorship under the Metropolitan Building aut, a post which he little even after he had maio his appeared ance on the stage. He was shout, however, restered from the dates of his office, the magnituates declining to recognize the district surveyor and acting commelian in the same person. Mathewal latiner and Puglis were intimate friends, and the latter was a frequent guest at old Mathewal to the latter was a frequent guest at old Mathewal to the latter of the surveyor and the latter of the surveyor and the nabit of relating many amusing stories of the celebrated comedian, and invariably asserted that it was from himself Mathewa sequired the humorous incility of personation and mimory for which he occame so recowned through his performances known as "Mathews at Home." I am yours truly,

W. H. TYNDALL, Aronitect.

## OPPOSED TO RESUMPTION.

A committee, representing the national party of New York, composed of George W. Gibbons and Walter H. Shupe, watted on General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and thanked him for his opposition to the Resumption act and congraturated him on the defent of the Senate substitute bill to the mouse of Representatives. An invitation was extended through the committee by Peter Cooper to visit his notice, which General Ewing accepted, and a reception took place. General Ewing, owing to his speedy return to Onio, declined to speak here at present or to receive a serenade tendered him.

## MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Several firework manufacturers were around the dermanic Law Committee. They hope yet to secure a lavorable report as to permitting the use of fireworks in this city on the 3d and 4th of July. The following is the section of the ordinance under which the setting off of fireworks in New York at any time the setting off of fireworks in New York at any time is specially probibited:—"No person shall fire, discharge or sat off in the city of New York any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, valloon or other firework or thing containing any substance in a state of compustion under the penalty of \$5 for each offence,"

A special meeting of the Aldermen, officiating as supervisors, with be held on Monday next for the purpose of recolving the tax books for the year.

The pointiend Solons around the City Hall are again busily engaged in making out a state for Mayor Ety in the matter of appointments in the Excise and Police departments.

## CORONERS' CASES

Deputy Coroner Geldschmidt made an autopay yesterday on the body of Dr. John Fuzgerald O'Conner, who was found dead in his room on Tuesday, at the Bristol House, in Chambers street. It was ascortained that ceath was caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. Julia Congrove, sixty years of age, died of heart

Julia Congrove, sixty years of age, died of heart diecase at No. 10 Jackson atreed.

Philip Reilly, an ex-policeman, who shot himself in the abdomen on the 24th unst, died yesterday at Chambors street Hospital.

Alfred Starin, a cierk, fell through a hatchway on the 24th unst, at No. 185 Duane street. Coroner Woltman was notined of his death yesterday.

Lizzie Cody, employed as cook at Earle's Hotel, was scaled by greate on the 9th of last January. She has been a patient at the New York Hospital nined receiving ner interior. She died westerday.